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Select Poetry.

POLITICAL STEAMBOATS.

AIR—Old Dan Tucker.

Respectfully inscribed to Rev. John Pierpont as a "Rowland" for his political "Oliver," recently exhibited by the New York *Tribune*.—JACKSON.

Lo! the Democratic steamer!
Isn't she a perfect "screamer?"
Staunch, and trim, and well provided,
She's a beauty that's decided.
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way, *James Buchanan*
Hoists her flag and mounts her cannon.

See her engine, always ready,
Working still, and true, and steady;
"B. B." boilers built securely—
She's a gallant vessel surely!
Get out of the way, &c.

Then her crew! each able seaman
Is a noble "Union" freeman;
If their mind's you've ever sounded,
They're for "country homeward bounded!"
Get out of the way, &c.

Free from sectional pollution,
Standing by the Constitution,
They're the boys that never falter,
And with duty never palter.
Get out of the way, &c.

At her peak the staf-flag floating,
"Union of the States" denoting!
Thirty-one in the field of glory;
That's the flag that tells the story!
Get out of the way, &c.

There's the "steam tug" *J. C. Fremont!*
Who would risk a pound of steam on't?
Would you know the weighty reason?
All on board are full of treason.
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way?
Get out of the way, the James Buchanan
Nears her with her loaded cannon!

That old tug moves on the water,
Always where she never "orter!"
And if you're disposed to mind her
In her place you'll never find her.
Get out of the way, &c.

Boilers rusty, old and leaky,
Plank all rotten, loose and creaky,
Crew affected with the scurvy!
Everything goes "topsy-turvey!"
Get out of the way, &c.

Then such men as she's enlisting!
Of all sorts or things consisting!
Black, white, grey—and "woolly horses!"
Make the beef to feed her forces.
Get out of the way, &c.

At her top her tattered bunting,
Sixteen stars alone presenting,
Shows the mutineers' endeavor,
Happy States in twain to sever.
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way, the James Buchanan
Lights her matches, points her cannon!

All that low black craft is craving,
Surely is not worth the saving!
One broadside boys, and we've got 'em?
Reels the old hulk to the bottom!
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way!
Get out of the way, the James Buchanan
Sinks her with her smallest cannon!

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Central Committee, appointed by the Democratic State Convention, have thought proper to address you on the questions which you must decide at the next election. In doing so, we shall be candid, frank, and fair. Apart from the principle which should bind all men to the truth in political discussions, and in every thing else, we are well aware that any attempt to mislead you would injure our cause. It is yet nearly three months before the election, and there is no reason to believe that the public mind will not use the intermediate time in calmly considering the great issue before it.—We are perfectly willing that whatever we may say, which is not justified by fact and reason, shall be set down as so much against us, against our party, and against our candidates.

The time has passed for the discussion of Bank and Tariff questions. We hear no proposals to enact a Bankrupt law—no word of opposition to the Independent Treasury. All these questions are settled agreeably to the Democratic opinions upon them. The rise, the prosperity, and the fall of the great Whig party, are themes for the historian, and full of instructive lessons; but we will not dwell upon them now.

It is the present duty of the Democratic party to stand over the Constitution, and "shield it and save it, or perish there, too." It is our task in this campaign to beat its enemies, separate or combined, just as they choose to meet us, to conquer them with an overthrow which will be a warning to them for many a year. And it must be done, or else this Union is not safe for a day.

We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union. But we know also that the federal relations of this Government are so delicately constructed, that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief Magistrate. The States of the Union are not held together by physical force like the dependencies of a Kingdom, nor even by political power, like different parts of the same State. They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when it ceases to operate the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic institutions, the feelings and the interests, real or supposed, of the other section, and what must be the consequence? We do not say that it would certainly or necessarily dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might save us again. But that man must be intellectually blind who does not see that it would put us in fearful danger. For this reason the election of a sectional candidate must be regarded as in itself a great public misfortune. The party that avows opposition and hatred towards a certain class of the States as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government.

The greatest, the wisest and the best men this country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address. Need we remind you of the admonitions which Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb at Mount Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monticello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost indeed.

The most illustrious statesmen of later times felt the same fears for the Union, and assigned, for those fears, the same season. Clay and Webster, and their great compatriots, overlooked all other considerations in the efforts they made to avert this one portentous calamity.—Even Mr. Fillmore, the Know-Nothing (but Anti-Abolition) candidate, has not hesitated to say that the Union can not stand in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, be chosen; and he lets it be very plainly understood that, in such a case, he would think a dissolution of it perfectly justifiable. When you consider these things in connexion with the fact that the ultra-Abolitionists, most of whom are acting with the so-called Republicen party, openly profess their desire to break up the Union and to trample on the Constitution, how can you doubt that Fremont's election, or even the casting of a considerable vote for him, would prove to be a fatal mistake?

Yet we are no alarmists. We trust confidently in the perpetuity of our present Government. But that confidence is based in the conviction that the people will take the advice of Washington, and frown indignantly on the fresh dawnings.

The safety of this Union must depend on the triumph of better principles than those of Giddings and Sumner, and Garrison, and Hale, and Seward; and upon the election of a better President than John C. Fremont.

These men attempt to justify the miserable crusade which they are preaching against a portion of their fellow citizens by asserting that the South have encroached on the rights of the North. They have pertinaciously declared that in all controversies on the subject of Slavery we of the North have been overcome by the superior energy and boldness of those who favor that institution. "The Slaveocracy," "the lash of the Slave drivers," "the aggressions of the Slave power,"—these are the phrases with which they describe the influence of the South in our National Councils. Northern men who do not join them in their clamorous abuse of the South, are charged with cowardice and habitually called "Doughfaces." This has been repeated so continually and so impudently that many persons have at length been impressed by it. There are men among us who actually think that the North has been the victim of grievous wrongs, to which we have been submitting with a disgraceful tameness of spirit.—This is an artful appeal to a point of honor on which all men are sensitive, and it is not wonderful that those who are weak enough to be deceived by it should also be weak enough to break out into denunciation of the South, as a cheap and safe way of showing their courage.

Candor requires us to say that if there is truth in this the Democracy ought to be defeated. If that party has ever counselled submission to wrong, oppression, and injury, it is not worthy of your confidence and support. If we have ever yielded to our Southern brethren a right which the Constitution, in its letter or spirit, did not give them—if we have made any concession to them in the way of compromise, which was not required by a fair and manly sense of justice—then we admit that Abolitionism has the right side of argument.

But we totally deny the truth of this impudent accusation. It is false in the aggregate and false in detail; false in the sum total, and false in every one of its items. We pronounce it a libel on both sections of the Union. It could be invented only in a spirit of sheer mendacity; it can be believed only by gross ignorance or childish credulity.

The fact that the Democratic party in the North has behaved with honorable magnanimity and fairness to the weaker section—their brethren in the South—this is our crime—this is the wrong which we and our fathers have been heaping on our own heads for three quarters of a century. This is the offence which the Abolitionists would punish by bringing our Government to a violent end, and by covering our whole country with shame and ruin.

Before the formation of the Constitution it was feared that the interests, opinions and feelings of the different States, were so various and so much opposed, that no general government could possibly be established. Such was the view of the subject taken by Washington himself. But the effort was made. It owed its success simply to the fact that the right of each State to manage its own domestic concerns in its own way, was fully conceded.

It was easily foreseen that great difference of opinion and feeling would exist between the people of the several States, in regard to the treatment that ought to be bestowed on the black race, who were among us, but not of us—who were on our soil, and yet not a part of the people, nor qualified in any way to be our equals. This race was then held in slavery, or involuntary servitude, by the laws of all the States except one. But in the North their numbers were few, and the climate unsuited to them, while in the South it was just the reverse. It was utterly out of the question to expect unanimity on a subject like this. It could be managed in one way only; and that was by agreeing that each State should determine the whole matter for itself, and on its own responsibility. It was then solemnly agreed that the Federal Government should not interfere with Slavery; and that no State should interfere with it in any other State, either directly or indirectly. And all the people said amen! If the solemn assurances of mutual forbearance then given and sworn to so often since, have been belied and violated, it has not been done with the consent of the Democracy.

The question of involuntary servitude had engaged the earnest attention of the sages of the revolution. There can be no doubt that if they could have provided for its amelioration and gradual emancipation, they would have done so. They found it, however, incorporated in the social system of all the States but one, and they dealt with it according to the exigencies of the times in which they lived. We all know that even at that early day it was a subject of mutual irritation and excitement: and although the wonderful uses to which the cotton plant has been applied, on account of the subsequent discoveries in the manufacture of machinery, were then scarcely anticipated, it is enough to say that the republican fathers could not dispose of this slavery question until they agreed upon the basis which led to the formation of the Constitution; the recognition of the domestic institutions of the South, in the ratio of representation and in the provision for the restitution of fugitives from labor. Twelve of the thirteen States that formed the Constitution, held slaves at the time that instrument was adopted, and by the quiet operation of their popular exclusive sovereignty 6 of these States have since become free. Throughout all the action of the framers of the federal Constitution, the idea which prevailed was that which regarded the negro as inferior to the white, and until Abolitionism is able to convince the present generation that this idea is illogical and untrue, (and to do this they must agree to the doctrine of a perfect equality between the races,) all permanent legislation on the subject of the negro race must and will be controlled by the same sentiment. In the free States, at the present day, the negro is subject to a moral, and in many respects to a physical servitude, quite as injurious to his condition as the most fabulous pictures of Southern slavery represent his brothers' condition in the South to be. We do not call the Northern negro a slave, but in what free State is he the equal of the white? In some States he is prevented from voting, in others he votes upon a property qualification; even in Massachusetts certain disqualifications are thrown in his way by those Utopian philosophers, who constantly prate of the equality of the races: in others still he is met by a statute that excludes him altogether from entrance upon their soil, and *nowhere* is he recognized on the same level with the white. The white who intermarries with the black is everywhere regarded as a degraded being: and in schools and churches there is almost a universal bar between the two races, so that the rules of society and the laws of the States, even in the communities of the non-slaveholding region, are inexorably opposed to the negro.—Why is it that Abolitionism does not begin at home and reform these things?

But again, there is no power which can prevent any State from passing whatever laws it may please under the Federal Constitution, for its own comfort and protection, and the very same theory which induces us to respect and to recognize the great doctrine of State rights in the South, under which it holds its own slaves, compels us to recognize those laws to which we have referred in the North, in regard to the free blacks. The North regulates its colored population as it pleases, and is protected in doing so by the Constitution of the United States. All the negroes of the North are represented in the ratio of federal representation, and yet nearly all are disfranchised and alienated by the laws of the North. The South does as it pleases with its colored population, slave and free, and is protected under the Federal Constitution, but its slaves are only represented in the ratio of three-fifths in the Federal representation.

In a moral point of view, it seems at least inconsistent that these Abolitionists, who are entirely silent in reference to the condition of the negroes in the *free* States, should be so extremely vituperative when they come to treat of the condition of the negroes of the slave States.—Both belong to the same inferior class, both are so regarded in all the States. The South found a legacy in slavery, transmitted to it by its English ancestors, and the Constitution respected the institution as it existed when that instrument was framed. The North, while it has rid itself of slavery, (so far as the name is concerned,) still retains the right to protect itself against contact with a race which is stamped as inferior by all classes of whites, wherever they are found.

The Northern States in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional right, consulted what they deemed their own true interest, and one after the other, in their own time and their own way abolished slavery. Against these proceedings in the North the South uttered not a word of complaint. But the views and opinions of the Southern States were wholly averse to abolition. They believed it to be utterly impossible, without the greatest danger, not to their property only but to their very existence. This was an opinion to which they had as good a right as the North had to the opposite one. But they were not suffered to enjoy and to act upon in it quietness and peace. At the very first congress after the government was organized, a petition from the North was presented, praying for the abolition of slavery by Congress. Treacherous attempts to deprive the South of her undoubted rights to manage her own affairs, have been constantly made. The framers of the Constitution declared in its preamble, that one of their great objects in adopting it was "to insure domestic tranquility." But the "domestic tranquility" of the South has been constantly and cruelly assailed by Northern abolitionists, who knew very well that they had no business whatever with the matter.

A majority of the old States made the negroes free without opposition from abroad. That it was wise for the North to do so all are agreed; that it was just and proper in the South to make no complaint is equally true. Now let us see whether the South has gained any advantages or committed any aggressions with reference to the new States.

Maine and Vermont were admitted as free States, and nobody asked them to put slavery into their constitutions. This was a matter of course, and so treated all around.

But with reference to the Western States, their exemption from slavery was not a matter of course. The South might have prevented it if she had seen proper. The whole of the territory north and West of the Ohio, and east of Mississippi, belonged to the State of Virginia.—She owned the land, and had power to control the settlement of every acre. What did she do? She magnanimously gave up not only her political jurisdiction, but also her proprietary right to the Federal Government, allowing the voters of the North to settle its destiny and all its proceeds to go into the general coffers. Connecticut had a spurious claim to part of it—a claim pricisely like that which she set up to a part of Pennsylvania, and which was decided against her. But her claim to the Western Reserve, was conceded to her—she kept it, sold it, and put the proceeds into her own treasury. Virginia did not protest even when the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, abolishing Slavery within the territory, which she had thus generously given away. Was there any aggression in all this? If there was "encroachment" on either side, who committed it? If there was unwise concession, from whom did it come?

The Territory of Louisiana, including what is now Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and the unoccupied wilderness beyond, was purchased from France in 1803. It was all slave territory. We took it with a French law upon it legalizing slavery. It could not be made free without repealing that law. Missouri had been settled long before by persons who owned slaves and who had held them there upon the faith of that law. They were not disturbed during her whole existence as an organized territory. When she proposed to come into the Union as a State, her people, in the exercise of as plain a right as any people ever possessed, made a Constitution for themselves, in which, with almost entire unanimity, they recognized the rights of the slaveholders to retain the property acquired under previous laws.—Then arose the wildest yells of fanaticism.—Large masses of people in the North, and especially in New England, led on and excited by the inflammatory appeals of the leaders, grew almost frantic with rage. The sole cause of this outcry was that the people of Missouri had made their own constitution to suit their own views, and had not permitted it to be made for them by anti-slavery men residing in the northern States. This was the head and front of their offending. Nothing else was charged against them. Yet every Southern member of Congress who expressed the opinion that Missouri had a right to make her own constitution was called an aggressor, a slave driver, and a tyrant, while every Northern man who assented to the same simple proposition was denounced and abused as a coward, a doughface, and a recreant to the rights of his own section. So fiercely did this storm of calumny blow that the whole government rocked and reeled to it. There seemed no way to avoid a civil war but to compromise. And such a compromise! It consisted in an agreement that Missouri might exercise her undoubted right, and have her own constitution if Congress would abolish the law legalizing slavery in all of the territory outside of that State and lying north of a certain line.—That Congress had any power to do this is now almost universally doubted, and by a large majority of the people it is totally denied that slavery can be forced, either in or out of a territory, by the legislation of the general government. Thus by mere clamor and abuse the North got an unconstitutional advantage, in return for yielding to a Southern State a privilege which no fair man can deny was plainly her own.—But even this did not satisfy the abolitionists.—They continued to insult the South for not giving up everything, and vented their abuse and slanderous epithets as vigorously as ever upon the North because it had not insisted on more. Was this Northern or Southern aggression?

In 1850, this cry of Southern aggression on Northern rights again rose to a pitch which seemed to put the Union in extreme danger.—Again the trouble was allayed by a compromise. The nature, character and terms of the Compromise will show how much aggression had been committed then. There were five measures included in it. 1. The admission of California as a free State. 2. The territorial organization of New Mexico on the principle of non-intervention, which it was known would exclude slavery. 3. The purchase of a large portion of Texas, taking it away from the jurisdiction of a slave State. 4. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. 5. The fugitive slave law. The first four of these measures were anti-slavery, and were demanded by the North. The fifth one (the fugitive slave law) was a concession, not to the South, but to the Constitution. It was required by its plain and unequivocal mandate, and had been admitted by every President and every Congress, from the foundation of the Government, to be an imperative Constitutional obligation.—For this, the same infamous assaults were again made on the eminent men who supported it.—The only measure which the South got was opposed and resisted, even after its enactment, and in many places its execution was wholly prevented. We demand, again, where was the aggression?

It is on these facts we base the assertion that in every contest where the rights of the North have been entrusted to Democratic protection, they have been guarded faithfully and well.—We have not resisted any just claim which the South ever made; we have meant to treat them fairly, and to carry out in good faith the obligations imposed on us by the Constitution. But if there has been any instance in which the South has got more than its due, the history of the transaction has escaped our notice. On the contrary, we submit to you, fellow-citizens, whether the South has not got the scantiest measure of justice that could possibly be dealt to her. Has not the North had all the preponderance! Has not our section had the advantage of all the important concessions that were ever made?

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, were slave territory.—They were presented to us by Virginia as a gracious gift, and we excluded slavery. The State of Iowa, the Territories of Minnesota and Nebraska, were slave territory under the law of Louisana. We took them because we were strong, and we made them free soil. Slavery once covered the whole Union. Its representatives in the National Goverment are now in a minority. Could anything but the grossest malice, the most stupid folly, or the most unmitigated knavery, have suggested the idea that slavery was encroaching upon us while these things were going on?

Our limited space will not permit us to recount the unjustifiable injuries which the Abolitionists have perpetrated and attempted to perpetrate upon the people of the South, upon those in the North who do not unite with them, and upon all the institutions of the country. They have sought every occasion and taken advantage of every event which could give them an excuse for pouring out their venomous slanders upon the fathers of the Constitution, upon the Constitution itself, and upon all who support it.

The agitation began in England among persons whose gross ignorance of America was the only excuse for their insane hostility to our Union. They sent over to this country one Thompson, a member of the British Parliament, a man of ability, but reckless like his employers. Under his influence and direction societies, modelled after the old English form, were established in New England. The avowed object of these societies was to incite insurrection among the Southern negroes. For this purpose they distributed among the negroes, by every means in their power, pictures representing the scenes of violence, murder and arson, through which the slaves, if they would adopt them, might be free. These things were accompanied by promises of aid and support from British and American leaders. Long subsequent to the time we speak of, Joshua R. Giddings, a member of Congress, and now the leading friend of Col. Fremont, admitted the accomplishment of this object, (a servile insurrection led by British officers,) to be the dearest wish of his heart.—No doubt he spoke the general sentiments of his party.

Think, fellow-citizens, of the situation in which this must have placed the Southern people. They found the institution of negro-slavery fastened upon them without any fault of their own. Many of them believed it to be an evil, but they could not help it. They had the wolf by the ears and they could neither hold on with comfort nor let go with safety. A general emancipation would have been a virtual surrender of the whole Southern country to the black race, probably the extinction of the whites in their own blood. The fate of St. Dimingo and the British West Indies forbade such a thought. It was in this condition that they were assailed by every means which malice and cunning could devise, in order to increase the danger and difficulty of their situation.—Have they not a good right to complain bitterly of a party which was doing all it could to murder them, their wives and their children?

They did complain. But their complaints were uttered in vain. General Jackson called the attention of Congress to the subject, and a bill was brought in to prohibit the transmission of incendiary documents through the mail, but the South was in the minority and the bill was lost. It was not only lost, but the proposition to prevent the United States mail from being prostituted to the purposes of assassination and murder, was made the occasion for a new cry of Southern aggression, and every northern man who favored it was again called a doughface, coward and traitor.

In the present canvass the abolition party has a strength which it never had before. The dissolution of the Whig party left many men without political connexions, and some of them have a causeless feeling against the Democracy which makes them embrace any doctrine, and risk disunion itself, rather than join us. Many of the adhering Know Nothings were led over bodily, with their eyes shut, into the pitfall of Abolitionism. They have, out of these materials, formed a party which they dare to call Republican. Yes, a combination of men, acting under the influence of opinions formed and developed in England—propogated by British emissaries—advocated by the British press, and aiming a direct blow at the only strong republic on earth—such a party adds to its other sins the base hipocrisy of calling itself by the sacred name of Republican.

Their only battle cry at this moment, and for some time past, has been Kansas! Kansas! Kansas! Mr. Buchanan will be elected President and this Kansas question, with all its incidentals, will be among the things that were. When that happens, the people of this country will look back with wonder at the scenes now enacting, and think with amazement of a storm which a few fanatics and traitors could raise on a question so simple and so easily adjusted.

The Territorial Government of Kansas was organized on a principle which permitted the men who might inhabit the new State to determine what should be its laws and institutions. Thus it expressly declared: "It being the true intent and meaning of this act NOT to legislate slavery INTO any State or *Territory*, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

That, too, was the very principle of the Compromise bills of 1850, with reference to California and New Mexico, and advocated by Clay and Cass, and Webster. Let Whigs, Democrats, and Americans,—all men who love the Union,—listen to the language of the patriot Clay, in his celebrated report introducing the Compromise bills: "It is high time that the wounds which it [*the Wilmot Proviso*] has inflicted should be healed up and closed, and that to avoid *in all future time*, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing, as this institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited, as it is, in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government,—leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."—(*See Congressional Globe*, May 10, 1850, page 946.)

Certainly no man of ordinary foresight could have believed that honest men in the North, after contending for this doctrine five or six years ago, would turn round and repudiate it now.—But these hypocritical pretenders complain of the repeal of the law known as the Missouri Compromise, by which Congress legislated slavery out of Territory north of 36 30,' and permitted it to exist in all Territory south of that line; and yet, in the platform which they have made for their candidates and party, they solemnly *resolve*, "that *we deny the authority of Congress*, of a *Territorial Legislature*, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in *any Territory* of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained." [Res. 2d, Republican Platform, 1856.]

Thus the very Compromise, which the Abolitionists at one moment pretend should not have been repealed, because, as they allege, it was a binding law and compact, they in the next solemnly resolve was no law—no compact; nay, more, that it was beyond the power of Congress or of any human power to make such a law, while the Constitution shall last! But we pass from this to another topic.

Some disorders have occurred in the contest of opinion which has been going on in Kansas for two or three years between the pro-slavery men and the Abolitionists. Whatever they amounted to, it is fit that those who committed these disorders should take the responsibility and bear the consequences. But no one can fail to see that abolitionism has exaggerated and perverted every incident connected with them in the way which in their opinion was best calculated to create prejudice and hatred against the South. Their own share in provoking these quarrels they have tried all they could to conceal. Instead of proposing some mode of settling the disputes in Kansas amicably and peacefully, they have artfully fanned the flame and shown by their whole conduct that they would willingly spread civil war from Kansas all over the Union.

Even an assault and battery committed at Washington city has been used as a means of stirring up the bitter waters of sectional strife. When riots have been raised in the North to prevent the execution of the fugitive slave law, a law approved by Washington, voted for by Clay and Webster, and signed by President Fillmore, and murders committed for the same purpose like those at Carlisle and Christianna, these same abolitionists clapped their hands in exultation, and cried well done! When the South complained that her best citizens had been thus slaughtered for no offence but demanding their lawful rights, the Abolitionists answered with insult and ribaldry. But now, when a northern Senator is caned by the Representative of a slave-holding State, the whole Abolition party is thrown into a wild commotion of excitement. We do not justify or excuse Mr. Brooks, but we think that those men who had no sympathy for Kennedy and Gorsuch might as well be quiet about Sumner.

In conclusion, we will briefly refer to one important fact, which ought to consign the leaders of the so-called Republican party to their political graves.

You are all aware that the Senate of the United States is largely Democratic. That body, some time ago, passed a bill for the pacification of Kansas, so just and so equitable, that no fair objection can be made against it. It provides for the admission of Kansas as a State, with such a Constitution as the people themselves shall choose to have; and that the vote upon it may be taken fairly, the most stringent regulations are made to prevent any man from putting in a ballot who is not a resident. It provides that any one who has left the Territory on account of the previous troubles, may return and vote as if he had not gone away. It abrogates all the laws passed by the Territorial Legislature complained of by the Abolitionists. No man can deny (and so far as we know it never has been denied,) that this bill, if passed by the other House of Congress, would at once settle the whole difficulty in a manner perfectly fair,—Even one of the Abolition Senators—Mr. Hale—admitted this, for upon the introduction of the bill he said, in the Senate:—

"But, Sir, I do not want to dwell on that subject, but to speak a very few words in refer-

ence to this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Georgia. I take this occasion to say that the bill, as a whole, does great credit to the magnanimity, to the patriotism, and to the sense of justice of the honorable Senator who introduced it. It is a much fairer bill than I expected from that latitude. I say so because I am always willing and determined, when I have occasion to speak any thing, to do ample justice. I think the bill is almost unexceptionable."

Yet the Republican leaders, in and out of Congress, are doing their best to prevent the passage of this bill. They do not want the question settled. They prefer civil war, disunion, and all their frightful consequences. We solemnly trust that these heartless demagogues will receive such a lesson at the next election from the people, and especially from the people of Pennsylvania, as will settle them and the Kansas question both together.

By order of the State Central Committee.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

Another Old-Line Whig Renounces Black Republican Know-Nothingism!!

Gen. Bowman:—I perceive by a late number of your paper that my name is included in a published list of persons composing a secret committee of Vigilance for the different townships of Bedford county. A similar Circular to that published in the Gazette was sent me by Fr. Jordan, Esq. with my name in it as a committee man for Liberty township. Now, Sir, what I wish to say is, that my name was put there without my knowledge or consent by the Fillmore alias Fremont party, and as my name has appeared in the public print, I deem it my duty to say that I can act in no such capacity. Whilst it is true that I have always been an ardent WHIG, I cannot follow the degrading ISMS now assuming to take the place of the old Whig Party!—and hence I feel it a pleasant duty to connect myself with the great Democratic Party, a party which acknowledges the Constitution and the Union first, last, all the time. I am for a National President, opposed to sectionalism, to fusion of any kind with John C. Fremont and Abolitionism; and, with that view shall, in the future, support JAMES BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. This conclusion has been carefully arrived at, after mature deliberation, and not in the hurry or excitement of politics. The K. N. and Abolition speeches in Bedford on last Tuesday and Wednesday fully confirmed my previous impressions.

JOHN LONG.

Liberty Township, Sept. 6, 1856.

From the Washington Union Sept. 5.

Fremont A Catholic.

It would seem, by the following extracts from the Charleston Courier, that, after all, Fremont has been, if he is not now, a Catholic, notwithstanding the denials made by his supporters:

"We are sickened and disgusted with the miserable quibblings and paltry subterfuges of the partisan press, blindly and servilely committed to Fremont.

"We have nothing to do with the details of electioneering expedients, nor do we care particularly what may be the religious or irreligious belief of the renegade adventurer who is now receiving the plaudits of the free-love, and free-land, and free-money socialists and radicals of northern States. The qualifications of John C. Fremont for the presidency would be neither increased, diminished, nor affected in anywise, by any solution of the questions which have afforded prolific themes for the extravagant and irresponsible assertions of a licentious press.—We have, however, a regard for our duties as journalists, and for our loyalty to truth and to good, manly, candid citizenship, and for these considerations we refer to this very repulsive topic.

"We are satisfied, assured, and convinced, from testimony that cannot be questioned, that John C. Fremont *has been* a Catholic; and if it is matter of interest to any gentleman, the fact can readily be proved.

"We do not think, however, that Fremont—reckless and restive under all moral restraints as he has ever been—will venture to deny this fact distinctly and unequivocally.

"Gentlemen, however, have been drawn ioto denials which we feel assured would not have been ventured on under fuller information: and it is evident that Fremont has presumed confidently on the indifference, forbearance, or failure in memory of all who knew him in this city. The best feelings, instincts, and convictions of all calm and conscientious citizens, whether Protestants or Catholics, have been outraged by the mode and details of the discussion on this point as conducted by partisan presses; the feelings of all southerners have been as rudely shocked, and we therefore depart so far from our usual rule as to notice this pretended issue.

"We conclude with assuring all concerned, on the fullest conviction and inquiry, that John C. Fremont did avow and adopt the Catholic belief, and the fact is so well known that many parties here have been astonished at the denials put forth, and this without reference to the considerations that have induced any to believe such denials necessary or politic."

☞The Constitution of the United States, Section 4, Article 6, says, *No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust* under the United States.—When Mr. Fillmore joined the Know Nothing Lodge at Buffalo, he swore that he would not vote for a Catholic for any position of trust, or profit, and of course if in power would have to ask a man what his religious predilections were before he could appoint him. Can Mr. Fillmore be trusted—let him act as he would, base perjury would come near the result.—*Hanover Gazette.*

Henry Clay on Disunion.

Henry Clay had freely, on many occasions, denounced the schemes of Abolitionism and of a Sectional party. He said in 1839—

"Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave states. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. Virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain." * * * * * * *

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will soon be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 12, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.

District Electors.

George W. Nebinger.	Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler.	Reuben Wilber,
Edward Wartman.	George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte.	James Black.
John McNair.	Henry J. Stahle.
John H. Brinton.	John D. Roddy.
David Laury.	Jacob Turney.
Charles Kessler.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
James Patterson.	William Wilkins.
Isaac Slenker.	James G. Campbell.
Francis W. Hughes.	Thomas Cunningham.
Thomas Osterhout.	John Keatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.
" Capt. G. NELSON SMITH.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KETTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

☞In speaking of the Ministers in Bedford, last week, we unintentionally omitted the name of Rev. Mr. BUTLER, who is one of the last men we would intentionally overlook, as we view him as one of the best members of the Baltimore Conference.

☞A notice of the Sunday School Celebration at Pattonsville will appear next week.

☞ We invite especial attention to the card of that prominent and influential old-line Whig, Capt. JOHN LONG, which will be found in another column. Many others will do likewise.

Democratic Meetings.

☞A Democratic meeting will be held at Coalmont, Huntingdon Co. on Saturday the 20th Sept. inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. A train will leave Hopewell for Coalmont at 12 o'clock.

☞The Democrats of St. Clair Township meet in St. Clairsville on Saturday the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞The Democrats of Londonderry meet at Palo Alto on Saturday the 20th Sept. inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Platforms.

☞We would like some friend of Fillmore to point out the DIFFERENCE between the DEMOCRATIC and the FILLMORE Platforms on the subject of Slavery.—They are as near alike as two white beans, and yet the first is branded as the child of infamy, whilst the second is christened the child of virtue and *free negroes.* Let us have the difference.

The Kansas Case Plainly Stated.

The civil war (says the New Hampshire Patriot) now raging in Kansas is the deliberate and carefully-planned work of the black-republican leaders. *It was begun by their tools,* in obedience to their orders and in accordance with their plans. Their own agent sent to demand aid of the President *admits under oath that the Free-State men were the aggressors* in the disturbances and acts of bloody outrage which have lately occurred there; and he admits that peace and quiet reigned in the Territory up to the very hour in which these cowardly traitors made their Indian-like attacks upon their neighbors. The truth is, this civil war was planned and commenced with a view to aid the waning cause of Fremont.

☞The name of DANIEL J. SHUCK, our old and valued class-leader, having been named as a member of the Know-Nothing Order, we take this occasion to say, that we have no doubt he was induced to join under a *false* impression of its objects. If there is a Christian in Bedford we believe Daniel J. Shuck to be one, and we have the same confidence in his integrity now that we had when we regularly met him at the altar of prayer every Sabbath morning. We have never spoken to him on the subject of his connection with the order, but we are satisfied that he looks with painful sorrow upon the retrograde in religion growing out of the bad feeling engendered by the operation of the midnight Lodges. He will not—he cannot—remain in such an organization. We know he cannot.

REV. DR. SCHMUCKER.

☞ When this gentleman was in Bedford last summer he seemed anxious to give expression to his political views on the subject of Slavery; and, in a conversation intended for the public ear, the Doctor made three distinct points as follows:

1. *That the blood of the White-man and the Negro are the same!*
2. *That a Negro ought to be allowed to vote!*
3. *That a Negro ought to be eligible to office!*
4. *That the time was not distant when this state of things would be realized!*

We thanked the Dr. for his candor in thus giving expression to his views, remarking that if all the Black Republicans would speak as plainly, the people would have no difficulty in determining the fearful issue before them. After making these startling declarations, however, the Dr. repudiated the idea that he was an ABOLITIONIST!

In addressing a democratic meeting in Schellsburg a short time since, we quoted, in a respectful manner, the precise language of the Rev. gentleman, as an evidence of the blind fanaticism now pervading the minds of the Abolitionists, falsely styling themselves Republicans. Every honest man in that large assemblage will bear testimony to the fact that we did not say a harsh or unkind word of Dr. Schmucker, and yet Fr. Jordan & Co. publish to the world that we *attacked* him in a spirit of vulture-like abuse. If we have not *quoted the Dr. correctly,* Rev. Mr. BENEDICT and others who were present at the conversation will set us right.

HIGHTY IMPORTANT PAPERS.

☞We publish to-day two highly important papers, to which we would seriously call the attention of the people of all parties. The one the address of the Democratic State Central Committee—the other the address of B. F. MEYERS, Esq. recently one of the most prominent and influential whigs of Somerset county. The address of the Committee embraces all the material facts in reference to Slavery and Kansas, and the calm, respectful, and frank manner in which these questions are argued, leaves no room for doubt that the paper will be carefully perused by the intelligent freemen of Bedford county.

The address of Mr. Meyers is no less interesting, as it reveals a state of deception on the part of the leaders of the party opposed to us unparalleled in the political history of this country. Read these papers carefully and then hand them to your neighbors to read.

Adjourned Democratic Meeting.

☞ Agreeably to notice an adjourned meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county assembled in the Court-House on last Thusday evening, and, on motion of Col. JOS. W. TATE, was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Capt. JOHN LONG, Liberty.

Vice Presidents—Michael Murray, Joshua Filler, Ephraim Foster, Michael Reed, Dr. Wm. Norris, Solomon Steel, James Cypher, William C. Wisegarver, Nicholas Koontz, Col. J. M. Van Horn, David Shoemaker, John McCoy, Henry Horn, A. Perdew, Esq. John Cook, John Brown, and John Conrad, Esqrs.

Secretaries—Dr. R. L. Miller, Frederick Steckman, Samuel Woodcock, Joseph Cessna, Wilson L. Weeks, Thomas Lyons, and Philip G. Morgart, Esquires.

After the organization, the editor of the Gazette made a few remarks referring to the fact that the President, Capt. LONG, had been one of the most active and influential Whigs in Bedford county, an announcement which was received with great demonstrations of applause. He also stated that the Captain had been appointed by Mr. Jordan one of his secret committee men, an honor not very highly prized, as nearly one half the list, as published, have declined to act, on the ground that they are for BUCHANAN and the UNION. When, however, it was announced that Capt. Long had not fully made up his mind as to how he should act, *until he heard* the speeches of the Know Nothing and abolition meetings, the most intense enthusiasm was manifested. Quiet having been restored, WM. M HALL, S. H. TATE, and JOHN CESSNA, Esqrs. severally addressed one of the largest and most intelligent audiences ever convened in that House. We do not flatter these gentlemen when we say that their speeches were able, eloquent, truthful, powerful, and would have compared favorably with the best speeches of the campaign.

M. CESSNA had promised, in advance, to discuss the IMMORAL tendencies of Know Nothingism; and, that he fully sustained his high reputation for sound argument and forcible illustrations of facts, is generally conceded. Whilst it is true that he was severe, yet he was courteous—and if any had reason to feel personally agrieved, it was because of their *own act* and not because of any charge preferred against them by the Speaker. No candid man can arrive at any other conclusion.

Mr. C. clearly proved that the oath administered by the Know Nothing Lodges is in violation of the teachings of the Bible—in violation of the Constitution of this State and of the United States—in violation of the Declaration of Independence and of the election laws of Pennsylvania, and renders its members liable to a criminal prosecution, the penalty being fine and imprisonment. We allude to that part of the OATH which *threatens* to brand an individual as "a perjurer and as a traitor to God and his country; as a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transaction; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men; and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed;" provided he refuses to vote the ticket selected by a *majority* of the order, no matter how exceptionable the candidates.—The election law, as published by the Sheriff of Bedford county, declares—"If any person shall use or practice any intimidation, *threats,* force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to *restrain the freedom of choice,* such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500, and to *be imprisoned* for any time not less than one nor more than 12 months."

Now, then, as Know Nothingism is *admitted* as well as *proved* to be a violation of the laws of God and man—for of the thousands who have publicly renounced, every one of them have given as a reason for doing so the gross immorality and wickedness of its tendencies—does not every principle of *right* call upon professing Christians, at least, to abandon it?

We can readily see how a *good* man might have been innocently got into the order, but how a *Christian* can remain there, after the exposures which are daily making, is irreconcileable with every principle of *Religion!*

No Minister of any denomination—no ruling member of a church—no communicant of any standing—dare risk his reputation by proclaiming to the world that he justifies the revolting oaths fastened upon the Order. Even the religious newspapers that did so much to spread this dreadful scourge upon truth, now shrink back from the pollution in horror and dismay. They dare not publish these OATHS and say that any Christian is justified in taking them—yet thousands of honest men were drawn into the order through this very influence! What a responsibility rests there!

Within the past few days we have conversed with two gentlemen of high standing, who very frankly and honestly admitted that they had taken the obligations, and that they felt mean and self-condemned from the moment they done so until they released themselves of the odium by withdrawing. One of them remarked thet *deep remorse* seized upon him as soon as the oath was administered, and that he was tormented in his mind until his name was obliterated from the foul record, which was not done until he threatened to make a public exposure. Both these gentlemen are the friends of Fillmore but will vote for Buchanan the moment the contest is narrowed down as between him and Fremont!

Dr. HENRY LEADER, of Berrien, Michigan, well known to the people of Bedford and the surrounding country, especially those of St. Clair Tp., as among the most untiring Whigs during the existence of that party, writes to us under date of Sept. 3, 1856, and among other things, says:

☞"I, with THIRTY others of this place, took upon ourselves the obligations of that odious order known as Know Nothings, after the most importunate appeals made to us to aid in saving the country from the control of Foreign Influences, which we are now satisfied was a gross *fraud* to obtain political power at the expense of truth, justice, religion, and morality. We were required to take an oath never to vote for a CATHOLIC for any office, and now the very men who oiginated this dark conspiracy against the Constitution, insist that we shall vote for JOHN C. FREMONT, for President, who is proved to be a CATHOLIC beyond the shadow of a doubt. With this fact staring him in the face, is not every member of the Know Nothing Order, who votes for FREMONT, a PERJURED man? If I could only call upon the old substantial Whigs of Bedford county to rally not to a mere party conflict—not to a feast of spoils—but to a glorious battle for the Constitution and the Union—I would urge them by all the ties which bind them to home, family, country and friends, to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN who is now endorsed by all the living Statesmen that used to rank as the bosom friends of our once gallant, but now deceased leaders, CLAY and WEBSTER. The Republicans of this county want to deny their connection with the old Fanatic Abolition Party. I met with them at their first meeting, supposing it to be as represented, a rally of the old Whigs to re-organize, but, alas! it was a mixture of ultra abolitionists, know-nothings, and unsuspecting Whigs. An abolitionist was called to the chair, and the most ultra abolition speeches delivered. Under this state of affairs some 20 old-line Whigs withdrew from the meeting, and have ever since kept their hands free from the contamination. In this State, but more particularly in this section of it, Know Nothingism is defunct. Its death requiem has been sung, and it has gone down to merited oblivion. Soon its twin-brother, the hydra-headed Monster Black Republicanism, will be consigned to the same condemnation. Oh! shame! that the escutcheon of our proud America should be stained by such demagoguism!"☜

We call upon the reflecting freemeen of Bedford County to pause and meditate—to look at things as they really are—and then act as conscientious men, determined to do right and fear not.

One thing the public should fully understand, and that is that the know-nothing oath, being extra-judicial, is not binding upon any man. It was wrong to take it—but it is doubly wrong to adhere to it.—Ask forgiveness of Him who is alone able to forgive—return to the paths of virtue and integrity—do openly and honestly whatever pertains to politics—examine carefully the great issues to be decided—let no man either threaten or coax you—and vote as your own judgment dictates to be right. Then and then only will you have discharged your duty to yourself and your country.

THE COUNTY TICKETS.

☞The democratic ticket at the head of our paper is certainly one of the most unexceptionable ever presented to the people of Bedford county, and was selected by the free votes of free men. Every man on it is both "honest and capable." And further, they have no concealments as to their Presidential preferences. They are all for BUCHANAN. They sail under no false color. You know exactly where to find them.

On the other hand, the Ticket opposed to us is the offspring of midnight oath-bound Lodges, the delegates to choose which were elected in secret council two years since! This fact has been fully proved by Henry Nicodemus, Esq. Of all years since the formation of our Government, this was a year in which the PEOPLE should have been permitted to choose their own delegates to nominate a county Ticket—but the popular voice was not consulted—the people had no say in the matter—and now they are invited to aid in electing a ticket they had no hand in making. Will Freemen humble themselves to vote for a ticket thus selected? But further—who knows the sentiments of this know-nothing ticket on the Presidential question. Are they for FREMONT or FILMORE? Mr. Filmore has published to the world that the election of Mr. Fremont could not fail to result in a dissolution of the Union, and yet it is said that some of the county candidates are for Fremont. Will they avow their true sentiments, or will the Chairman of their county committee speak for them? Dare he do it?

BUCHANAN CLUB.

A most cheering demonstration was made by the Democrats of Bedford on Tuesday evening of this week. The Democracy, moved by a common patriotic impulse, met in the Court House for the purpose of forming a Buchanan Club. JOSIAH D. SHUCK, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. P. Reed chosen Secretary. A Committee appointed for the purpose reported a Constitution, which was enthusiastically adopted—then, such a rush to sign the same by the company present, including a number hitherto the warm opponents of the Democratic party; it gladdened the hearts of all present. The Club was permanently organized by electing JOSIAH D. SHUCK, Esq. President—Isaac Mengel and David Kauffman, Vice Presidents—J. P. Keed, Recording Secretary—Col. Jos. W. Tate. Corresponding Secretary—and A J. Sansom Treasurer. Executive Committee—J. D. Shuck, S. H. Tate, J. J. Cessna, J. G. Hartley, O. E. Shannon. Regular meetings of Club to be held Saturday Evenings of each week.

The Club will meet on next Saturday evening at the Court House, in force. The liveliest enthusiasm prevailed, all were delighted, old and young, and the Club adjourned with three loud and long cheers for Buchanan and Breckenridge, and the State and County Ticket.

Democratic Meeting in Union Township,

AUGUST 30, 1856.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the people began to assemble. They were not long in rearing a large and beautiful Pole with a Flag corresponding in beauty and style. It contained three words that now charm the Nation, "Buchanan, Breckenridge and the Union." The Newry Brass Band, in the mean time, arrived at the head of a large delegation with banners and flags. The first banner contained a volume:—"No North, no South, but, the Union." By 12 o'clock, no less than 500 people were assembled. Col. BEEGLE then organized the meeting by the appointment of SAMUEL DULL, Esq., President—John Boyer, Jr., Frederick Stiffler, Jacob Corley, Jr. Jos. Walter, Geo. Yingling and Samuel Beard, Vice Presidents—(the last two of whom have been old line Whigs)—and Mathias Walter, Jas. Wright and John Alstadt, Secretaries. The meeting being thus organized, it was addressed by GEO. H. SPANG, Esq. with a force and eloquence that did him much credit as an orator, besides convincing all, of the truths in which he dealt. He closed by introducing WILSON REILLY, Esq. of Chambersburg, our present candidate for Congress. His speech was "the speech" of the day. It was a strong Constitutional argument interspersed with some beautiful illustrations. He made a "ten strike" as he always does when he speaks.—He was followed by Col. Jos. W. TATE, whose speech was listened to very attentively by the crowd, and brought forth much applause. O. E. SHANNON, Esq. closed the meeting, and after the audience being formed into procession and moving around with the band at its head, the people quietly returned to their homes—well pleased with the proceedings of the day, and determined to do their whole duty for the ticket at the Polls.

AN UNDENIABLE FACT.—Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Chronic articular Rheumatism, functional or organic disease of the Liver, incipient Phthisis, Syphilis in its varied forms, from slight discolorations on the skin to the ulcerative process, are diseases well known to the Western country. In these particular cases Hurley's Sarsaparilla will be found to act with surprising effect, and in no instance where used according to directions has it failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. Try it, and you will thank us for the advice.

Fellow Citizens of Somerset County.

I beg leave to address you through the medium of the public press, on the subject of our existing parties and politics. I do this, not for the sake of obtruding upon your notice my individual views of public policy—not for the sake of biasing you in favor of any particular party, or candidate—but because a crisis has arrived in the domestic affairs of our country, which demands of me, as a patriot, as a supporter of our Common Constitution, as a friend to the perpetuity of our free institutions and liberal government, that I give my support to the candidate of a party, to which, as some of you know, I have hitherto maintained an attitude of hostility; and because it may be a matter of curiosity to many of you to know how and why I have deemed it expedient to take this step. I, therefore, desire your kind indulgence, whilst I endeavor to explain the causes which moved me to this course, and would but ask you to remember, that it is only simple justice to hear before you strike.

I have, up to the present time, supported Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency of the United States. I have done so because I believed Mr. Fillmore eminently fitted for the leadership of a party whose end and aim should be the welfare of the whole American people. I have done so because Mr. Fillmore has avowed his hostility to sectional parties and intestine strife, and because he has given us abundant proofs of his statesmanship and of his capacity to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. I have supported him especially, because of his opposition to that dangerous faction, which has lately sprung up in the Northern, Eastern and Western States, denominating itself "Republican," but being really the very antipode of Republicanism, the consequences of its operations, threatening to be anarchy, civil war and fraternal bloodshed. But, as through the treachery of Mr. Fillmore's pretended friends, all hope of his election has been blasted, and, as his party in Pennsylvania, has been disposed of by its venal leaders for the benefit of Fremont and the "Republicans," (the man and the party that Mr. Fillmore and his true friends most bitterly oppose,) I have been compelled to resort to a second choice, lest my vote be cast in such a manner as will but favor the very party and aspirant, to whom I wish to stand in deadly and determined opposition. The object of that second choice is James Buchanan.—For him shall my vote be given, and to ensure his success shall my energies be expended, with a heartiness and alacrity which none can feel but he who has the proud consciousness in his heart that he is doing what he sincerely and honestly believes is just and right.

In changing from Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Buchanan, I renounce no political tenet, nor surrender any position in the economy of politics, which I have heretofore held, or occupied. I remain in principle, where I have always stood and where I have been proud to stand. I but change captains in the great battle for the Constitution and the Union. The watch word and battle cry to which my voice and my heart shall respond, are unchanged. I but transfer myself under a banner inscribed with the identical words that flamed on the one I have left, but under which there is a better prospect of fighting the foes of my country with success.

I have said that I have hitherto been enlisted in the cause of Mr. Fillmore, and that I now leave it because I believe Mr. Fillmore has been betrayed, and that the Pennsylvanian who desires to cast his vote for him, will, in the end, but vote for Mr. Fremont. My reason for believing this is, that, I am assured that three-fourths of the men who compose the Fillmore Electoral Ticket, chosen by the Harrisburg Convention, are "Republicans" or abolitionists. It is therefore, not difficult to infer, that, if this Electoral Ticket be polled by a majority, or plurality of the voters of Pennsylvania, that it would be cast for any body but Millard Fillmore—he being utterly and irreconcileably inimical to the aims and objects of the "Republicans" and abolitionists. But the Fillmore press, moreover, tells us that their candidate [Mr. Fillmore] cannot be elected unless a union is effected with the "Republican" forces. Now, inasmuch as their is a bitter enmity existing between the true friends of Fillmore and the "Republican" party, such a union can never be effected. The two parties can never, if they mean to carry out their different political views, concentrate their strength on one common candidate. It is a pitiful absurdity to suppose that they can. Truly, they can do so, if the two parties agree that the stronger shall dictate principles to the weaker. And that, indeed, is now the groundwork upon which it is proposed to build up a union of the two factions in Pennsylvania.—If Mr. Fillmore receives more votes in the State, than Mr. Fremont, the vote cast for the latter is also to be given to the first. But if Mr. Fremont has a majority over Mr. Fillmore, then he [Mr. Fremont] is likewise to receive the votes intended for Mr. Fillmore. That is to say, that it depends altogether on the event of your party being the stronger, whether you are for peace and nationality or for blood-shed and sectionalism! The ticket formed by such a fusion no honest man can vote. It is an insult to your manliness—it is an outrage on your sense of propriety—to ask you to vote such a ticket. You are ignorant whether you are casting your suffrages for your favorite, or for his foe. You go to the polls blindfolded—you give your voice for *somebody,* but to save your soul from perdition, you cannot tell for whom. No! in voting that ticket, you bow yourselves to a despotism, which, sooner, or later, if allowed to mark out your rule of conduct, will crush out your liberties with the very chains it is now so softly fastening upon you. When you say that your principles shall be such as the stronger party may dictate, you say, practically, that *might makes right;*" and when you say *that,* you declare that an absolute monarchy—that the autocracy of Russia—is a form of government preferable to our own—the popular, or democratic.

I cannot, therefore, vote this "Union, Electoral Ticket;" and as, according to the American Press, it is useless to vote a *pure* ticket for Mr. Fillmore, and as I wish to aid in electing a candidate who entertains the same political notions, as Mr. Fillmore, I have made my choice, as herein before stated.—True it is that Mr. Buchanan differs with Mr. Fillmore on minor questions, but these have all been merged and lost sight of, in the contemplation of the great and dangerous issue, which is now agitating the country from centre to circumference. I mean the Kansas difficulties. In regard to the settlement of this question, Messrs, Buchanan and Fillmore, stand upon the same platform. Both recognize the Constitution as the rule of their political faith, both declare themselves in favor of allowing the legally qualified voters of Kansas when it shall have the population requisite for admission into the Union—to make their own laws and statutory regulations, so far as they shall be consistent with the Constitution of the United States. Both are equally hostile to fanaticism and disunion, and the great object which each has in view is the restoration of peace and order to Kansas, and the renewal of the kind feeling which once existed between the North and South, but which has been turned into bitterness and hate by the useless and unprovoked agitation of designing and unprincipled men.

I cannot vote for Mr. Fremont for many reasons. Laying aside all objections to him as a Catholic, (which I am convinced he is) and forgetting for the moment that it is very doubtful whether it can be established that he is a native of the United States, there is one exception which must be taken to his claims for the office which he aspires, and which alone, in my opinion, is sufficient to cause every true friend of his country to turn from and condemn him. He is the candidate of a party which under the hypocritical garb of making Kansas a free State, aims at purposes the most dangerous to our well-being, as a people. Under this pretence it makes a war of words upon the South, which will eventually result in a war of swords. In this disguise, it raises funds and purchases arms, to carry out designs, which need not the spirit and intent, but only the overt act to make them treason of the blackest dye. Can any one, therefore, who loves peace rather than war—internal peace rather than fraternal strife—can any one who has the good of his country at heart, and who desires to see her hills and valleys watered only by the sweet rain of heaven and not by the blood of his own brothers—can such a one look to me to cast my vote with a feeling of indifference, or in such a manner as might promote the election of this candidate—this incarnation of Disunion and Civil war? Can the citizens of Somerset County allow their soil to be made the seat of the bloody contest which must and will come, if the so-called "Republican" party is suffered to carry out its intents and purposes? I, for myself, say, no! a thousand times, No! It is our duty to ourselves, to our common country, and to posterity, to put down this bickering and strife between the North and the South. To ourselves, because we, being situated in close proximity to the Slave States, would be made to bear in the event of disunion and civil war, the direst of all their curses; to our country, for her general safety and prosperity; to posterity, that we may not withold from it the boon which our forefathers bequeathed to us. This can be accomplished only by electing Millard Fillmore, or James Buchanan; to the Presidency of the United States. As the former's own friends have already declared his election an impossibility, we must fall upon the latter as our last and only hope in the crisis that is now overhanging us. We can do this as faithful believers in the creed of Clay and Webster, the first of whom declared it his purpose to leave the Whig party whenever it became sectional, as the "Republican" party now is, and the last of whom, as we well know, shrank with a shudder of fear from the contemplation of the consequences of disunion. We can do this, and I am proud to do it, by merely observing the paternal injunction of Washington in his Farewell Address—"*To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the* WHOLE *is indispensible.*"

B. F. MEYERS.

Somerset, Pa., Aug. 22, 1856.

Frightful Earthquake.

Three Thousand Lives Lost.

The Indian mail brings advices of another of those dreadful earthquakes for which Tornati and the adjoining localities in the Molaccas are proverbial. An eruption of the active volcano on the island of Great Sangir, in long. 125. degrees 50 minutes E., and latitude 30 degrees 50 minutes N., has occurred. The northwestern part of the island of Great Sangir is formed by the mountain Awu, which has several peaks, the highest being about 4,000 feet above the sea. On the west side the mountain runs very steep into the sea, at the height of the large village Kandhar, however, falling away to a low promontory.

Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 2d of March, a sudden and altogether indescribable crashing noise was heard, which, indicating to the Sangirese an eruption of the volcano, filled them with consternation. Simultaneously with this, the glowing lava streamed downwards with irresistable force in different directions, bearing with it whatever it encountered on its destructive course, and causing the sea to boil wherever they came in contact. The hot springs opened up and cast out a flood of boiling water which destroyed and carried away what the fire had spared. The sea, obedient to an unusual impulse, lashed the rocks with frightful violence, dashed upon the shore, and heaved itself with a wild baste against the land, as if it strove to overmaster the fire stream.

The frightful picture of destruction, the horror of which was increased by the shrieks of men and beasts, the wild roaring of the tempest, and the crashing of thousands of trees torn up and carried away, was followed, about an hour later, by peals of thunder which shook the ground and deafened the ear. A black column of stones and ashes then shot up from the mountain to an immense height, and fell, illumined by the fire of the lava, like a shower of fire upon the surrounding country below, producing a darkness that, only now and then momentarily broken by the flashes of lightning, was so intense, that people could not discern objects close at hand, and which completed their confusion and despair. Large stones were hurried through the air, crushing whatever they fell upon. Houses and crops, which had not been destroyed by fire, sunk and disappeared beneath the ashes and stones, and the hill streams, stopped by those barriers, formed lakes, which, breaking over their banks, soon proved a new source of destruction.

This lasted some hours. About midnight the raging elements sank to rest; but on the following day, about noon, they again resumed their work of destruction, with renewed violence; in the meantime, the fall of ashes continued without intermission, and was so thick on this day that the rays of the sun could not penetrate through it, and an appalling darkness prevailed.

Scarcely recovered, in some degree, from their fright, the inhabitants of this desolated part of Sangir were again disturbed by an eruption on the 17th of March, which destroyed many fields and a great number of trees on the Tabukan side.

Since then the volcano has remained quiet, and the only symptom of its working has been the smoke rising up in all directions from cracks and fissures in the ground. The streams of lava on the slopes are still so slightly cooled that the people dare not venture to any great distance from the shore. According to the accounts of the natives, the top of the mountain does not appear to have undergone any noticeable alteration.

On the other side of Kandhar on the extreme north point of the island, the appearance of the devastation which has been caused, is, if possible, even more frightful than what has taken place at Taruna. For here, where formerly there were to be seen extensive fields bearing all kinds or crops and thickly planted and endless groves of cocoanuts, we now find nothing but lava stones and ashes. The liquid fire seems at this point to have flowed from the mountain with irresistable force and in prodigious quantity. Not only has this fearful flood, as it were, buried the whole district and all that was upon it, but after having caused this destruction over an extent of several miles, it was still powerful enough, on reaching the shore, to form two long tanjongs (capes) at places where the depths of water formerly consisted of many fathoms.

A number of other districts and places have been, some wholly destroyed, others greatly injured by the fire.

The loss of life has been great. It is estimated as follows, in the undermentioned districts: Taruna, men, women and children, 722; Kandhar, men, women, and children, 45; Tabukan, men, women and children, 2,039; total, 2,806.

The greater number met their death in the gardens. They fled in all directions, but were overtaken and swallowed up by the fatal fire-steam. Some tried to save themselves in the trees, but were either carried away with them or killed by the scorching heat.

At Kalangan and Tariang, the houses were filled with people, who were stopped in their flight by the lava streaming down on all sides and the streams of boiling water, and who met their death under the burning ashes and tumbling houses. Many who had reached the shore and thought themselves safe, became a prey to the furious waves, and many died through sheer despair and agony.—*London Times.*

WHO WANTS A GOOD FARM!

Real Estate for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, the farm on which he at present resides, situate 3 miles northwest of Schellsburg, Bedford County, containing 200 acres of patented land, about 125 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 25 or 30 acres of which is first rate meadow. The buildings are a good two story Stone House, with a cellar under the whole building, a double Log Barn, Hay House, and all the necessary outbuildings belonging to a property of this description. There is on the premises a large orchard of choice fruit. There is a stream running through the whole place well calculated for a Saw Mill, and an excellent well of good pure water at the door. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

The farm is well adapted for a Stock Farm, and much more meadow could easily be made.

Any person in want of a good farm, would do well to call and examine this before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN WHETSTONE.

Sept. 12, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa. August 25th 1856. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Allison John, Adams Andrew, Blair W H, Bowles Henry 3, Boland Daniel, Bowen Thomas, Burger Peter, Blymire Frank, Brown E C, Brown Joseph 2, Bass Alex, Barder Rebecca, Barclay Frank, Brodduck Patrick, Barks Mary Mrs, Claycob Rachel Miss, Cowdan Nancy Mrs, Constiney C S, Carle David or Jesse 3, Cowen Richard, Cox Sylvester, Caldwell Fatton, Carpenter Edward, Coughenour Joseph or H S Kofman, Dehass E G Mrs, David Thos R, Diehl Zackaria, David Pricilea Mrs, Beyremire James F, Dickey Saml, Diehl W V, Diehl Henry, Emis John, Erving John K, Fuleer W A M, Fleagle Levi, Flowers William, Fluke Caroline Miss, Fletcher John 2, Favey F, Green James W Dr, Guilden James A, Green George A, Grine William, Gibson Elizabeth, Gaddies Jas B, Gambel M A, Gibb C Miss, Harris Maria Miss, Hufford George, Hall Jacob, Hillman W B, Happis Charles, Henkrider Ellison, Kindy Martin A, Knox Joseph 2, Kilkelly John, Kurtz Philip, Lee Washington, Louser Jos, Louser C, Longaker Albert, Lee Alfred, Miller John H, Moses Michael, McLanahan R J, Marks Simon, McFerren John, Morgan Ann, Miller George H, Martin Caleb R, Miller Jonas, Miller John, Moninger D M, Nycum Henry, Oglebay C, Paste J C, Penman E A, Ritchey Philip, Rutge Geo, Rohrer Martin, Rippen Kennelh, Robinson John M, Reichart Mary Miss, Rose W, Ripley Humphrey 2, Ripley Jacob 2, Rhoades Henry, Smith Elizabeth, Sherly S, Smith Henry D 2, Suter Rachel, Tate G W, Thomas John, Tyson John W, Wisegarver George B 2, Wharton John, Wadcary Henry, Wallace Thomas 2, Whaley Henry G, Walker J J, Willowghby C B 2, Young John.

MRS. AGNES SAUPP, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FARM!

The undersigned administrators of the estate of John Lafferty, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 11th day of October next, all that Farm late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Barn; also an orchard thereon, and a spring of excellent water at the door; adjoining lands of Nicholas Knouff, William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others. There is an abundance of Pine and Spruce Timber on the premises, and a stream of water running through the same, upon which are built Saw Mills above and below this land.

☞TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser secured on the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs of said deceased; one third thereof to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter—payment to be secured by judgment bonds or notes. Further terms made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given.—Purchasers are referred to John P. Reed, in Bedford, or the subscribers, for further description or information concerning the premises.

JOSIAH MILLER.
JOHN LAFFERTY,
Sept. 12, 1856. *Administrators.*

NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of Rainsburg, in the County of Bedford, have made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for said County, for a charter of Incorporation, which said application has been read and filed amongst the records of said Court, and will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions 1856, when objections (if any) will be heard and a final decree made in the premises.

By the Court.

JOHN P. REED,
Atty. for Applicants.

Sept. 12, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms: a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires'
MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
July 25, 1856—3m. Machinest.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I HUGH MOORE Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house of Ruben Smith in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata township to meet at the house now occupied by William Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house of David O'Neal in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of John Nycum Jr. inkeeper in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new Log School House at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to Meet at the House of Michael Wyant in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Chandler Payne near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry; at which time and place the qualified Electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Surveyor General.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor General.

ONE PERSON in connection with the Counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata, composing the 17th Congressional District, to fill the Office of Representative for said District in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS in connection with the counties of Fulton and Cambria to fill the Office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Associate Judge for the County of Bedford.

ONE PERSON for the Office of District Attorney for said County.

ONE PERSON for the Office of County Surveyor.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Coroner.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Commissioner of said County for one year, and ONE PERSON for the same Office for three years.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Poor Director.

TWO PERSONS for the Office of Auditor for said County, one to serve two years and one to serve three years.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any elcction, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election distinct where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward of district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 81st of Independence of the United States.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 29, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Juniata Township, on the Estate of Charles Zumbrun, late of said Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticathd for settlement.

GIDEON HITECHEW.

Aug. 15, 1856.*

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.

August 8, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.
The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.
Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

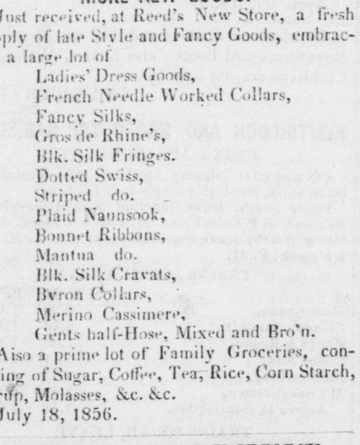
May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

TO THE FARMERS.



The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

$20 Reward!

A reward of $20 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the K. N. Abolition thief or thieves, who, on last Sabbath morning, before day, stole from the Democratic Poles in St. Clairsville the beautiful FLAG placed there by the hands of the honest freemen of St. Clair and the adjoining Townships.

The people will thus see that we have thieving "ruffians" much nearer home than *Kansas.*

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Ang. 22, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brumold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

You are ordered to parade on your usual ground of training on the 18th day of Sept. at 10 o'clock of said day, in summer Uniform, with plume. A full turn out is desired. By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

Sept. 5, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will sell, at auction, on the 14th day of October, at their residence in the Borough of Bedford, All their Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, Queensware, one city made Spring Seat Sofa, one city made Spring Seat Rocking Chair, one city made Ladies Sewing Table, one Handsome Sideboard, one handsome Air Tight Parlor Stove, one first rate Air Tight Cooking Stove, large size, one Hathaway Cooking Stove, one Bed room Stove, a lot of Washstands and Towel holders, one city made Child's Patent Crib on rockers, one Double Barrell Gun made by Chance & Son of London, warranted, one first-rate Rifle made by Dan'l. Border of Bedford, twenty sacks of Ground Allum salt, six barrels of Vinegar, besides a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention. Also one Setter Dog for sale. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

KELLY & DUGDALE.

Bedford, Sept. 5, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS
AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

August 8, 1856.

MORE
NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c.; &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at Private Sale, his Farm situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, 1½ miles South of the Somerset Turnpike road, containing 178 acres, more or less, 100 cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a double Log House and double Log Barn, a never failing Spring close to the house, and good Spring House with water through it, and good Dry house. Also about 80 Apple trees bearing, some choice fruit. Also a good Saw Mill Seat. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to come and see and judge for themselves. Terms made known to those desirous to purchase.

JESSE VALENTINE.

Sept. 5, 1846.*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscribers will offer, at public sale, on Friday the 21st day of Oct. next, the Real Estate of Daniel Kensinger, of North Woodberry Township, Blair County, dec'd. situate in Morrisons Cove, in said Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Howser, Sam'l. Shriver, Adam Burger, John Smith, and a Village called Millerstown, about 2¼ miles South East of Martinsburg, containing about 120 acres, lime stone land, more or less, principally all cleared and in good cultivation for farming, about 10 acres first rate Meadow, well watered. The improvements are three good Dwelling Houses, one a store house, a large Barn and other out buildings, also a first-rate orchard of choice fruit, 6 or 7 Springs of lime stone water on said premises.☞Also another tract Mountain Survey containing about 25 acres well timbered, about 2½ miles from said Mansion place, will be sold the same time. Possession will be given on the 1st April next. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ISAAC & LEWIS KENSINGER.
Executors.

Sept. 5, 1856.*

NOTICE—Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Penna. on Thursday the 18th day of October 1856, for the pardon of Robert C. Morris, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County for the crime of Burglary and sentenced on the 13th February, 1855, for a term of 2½ years, of which all persons interested will take notice.

Sept. 5, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 limes, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive-Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer-Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.
Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.
May 16, 1856—3m.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,
No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her frieuds, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A. J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel, And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil' Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions' Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches' Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes' Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washiagton Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.